THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 97.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MISSISSIPPI DISA TER.

The Situation Explained

Black-McKaig Homicide.

An Exciting Scene in Court.

The Cuban Insurrection

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A GREAT DISASTER.

Terrible Crevasse in the Mississippi Levees - Description of the Locality-The Danger to New Orleans.

Those familiar with the southern extremity of Louisiana and the Mississippi river will at once appreciate the character of the disaster aunounced by telegraph. Bonnet Carre, the point at which the crevasse has burst through the levee, is forty-five miles from the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the great river. It is remarkable for little except that it is a post town, and the capital of the Parish of St. John the Baptist. Between it and Lake Pontchar-train runs the New Orleans and Jackson Rail-

road, which, according to the despatch, is threatened by the inundation. This lake is about forty miles long and twentyfour miles wide in its greatest width, its greatest depth being sixteen to twenty feet. It communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W.; with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico on the east, through the Rigolets, and with the Mississippi on the south by the Bayou St. Johns. It is any interest of the superscript of the south by the Bayou St. Johns. navigated by small steamers, and is connected with New Orleans by a canal. It is distant from that city five miles at its nearest point, the Bayon St. John, however, a deep navigable inlet, reaching to the suburbs, is connected with a basin in the heart of the city by the Canal Carondelet. Most of the coasting trade with the ports on the Gulf lying eastward is carried on through the other canal, communicating directly with the lake, and lying west of the Bayou St. John. On the Metaire Ridge, near Lake Pontchartrain, which is somewhat higher and drier than the

rest of this region of swamps, are situated the peculiar city cemeteries of New Orleans.

The famous levees of the Lower Mississippi extend 120 miles above the city, and to Port Plaquemine, 43 miles below it. These levees, as all the world knows are invested. all the world knows, are immense embankments some fifteeen feet wide and six feet high, raised to prevent the inundations which would other-wise follow the floods in the Mississippi. These freshets follow the melting of the snow in the spring about the sources of the river and its tributarief. It is needless to say that these overflows are followed by serious consequences. Crevasses are formed in the banks, into which are drawn and whirled through the

swamps. Levees are raised for the purpose of preventing these overflows, and even these levees are sometimes swept away, as in this case reported by telegraph. Amongst their great enemies, next to the insidious assaults of the water, the amphibious animals, the muskrat and the crawfish, who burrow through them, making a passage-way for the water, are to be feared most. The many evils arising from these freshets have long ago called aloud for remedy. Several plans

have been proposed.

Amongst other suggestions offered are the erection of higher and stronger levees in lower Louisiana, which will secure the deepest and most capacious outlet; the deepening of the channel Atchafalaya, and making it an indepen-dent outlet for the Washita and Red rivers; the enlargement of the Bayou Plaquemine, the prevention of additional cut-offs in the upper portion of the river and its branches; the formation of an outlet of the great-est possible capacity from the Mississippi to Lake Borgue, with the view of converting this ultimately into the main channel of the river; to form reservoirs on the distant tribu-taries by placing dams across them, with aper-tures sufficient for their uniform discharge, so as to retain a portion of the water till the floods have subsided below. This last suggestion is offered with the view of compensating for the loss of the natural reservoirs destroyed by the levees, of improving the navigation of the tributaries, and of moderating the floods below. Reports of the Crevasse by the Southern Papers-An Alarming State of Affairs.

The newspapers published on the banks of the Mississippi river are full of references to the condition of the Father of Waters:— The New Orleans Bee says that on the 18th inst. the levee below Norbert Louque's Landing,

near Bonnet Carre Point, fifty miles above the city, gave way, and at the latest advices the water was rushing through at a great rate. Unless the crevasse be stopped at once, all of St. John Baptist and St. Charles' Parishes (left bank) will be under water.

The Mississippi Pilot is informed that the high water in the bottom, along the Yazoo

Valley, is now within eighteen inches of being as high as that of 1867. Many fine plantations are entirely submerged, and serious apprehen-sions are entertained that if the flood does not subside quickly the cotton crop of that section will be a failure. The incessant rains, in connection with the breaks in the Mississippi river

levee, are the cause of the overflow.

The Memphis Appeal states that the caving in of all the bluffs on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, has led to curious results. Fort Pillow has wholly disappeared. There is not a vestige of the earth-works erected by General Pillow and others at Randolph. The river has cut cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abysses of the mighty deep. Now and then hill-sides have disappeared in a

single night, and, curiously enough, this work of desolation goes on mainly upon the eastern side of the river. Here at Memphis, as at Vicksburg, Columbus, Fort Pillow, and Kandolph, the resistless, fathomiess river, whose course none may auticipate and none can resist, pursues its appointed tasks with a force and pertinacity which have lessened property values between Wolf river and Fort Pickering many millions of

The New Orleans Picayune, of a recent date, at the rapid fall of the river a few days desipated all fears of further overflow.

most dangerous crevasse was the one two
below the Barracks. This has been stopped,
the one at Villere's plantation. The nd also the one at Villere's plantation. The tanger so recently threatened should constitute a warning that ought not to be neglected. The levees should be repaired at once, and their height and strength so augmented that no simi-lar feats can be indulged in the future. It is an old adage and a true one that "A stitch in time saves nine." Upon a matter of such great moment there is not even room for doubt or in-

-Somebody mentioned, the other day, something about jokes that are ten years old, whereat a party across the room sang out inquiring whether such be decade jokes.

VENGEANCE JUSTIFIED.

Homicide Trial at Frederick, Md. Slayer of a Seducer Acquitted-Exciting Scene in Court - Ovation to the Released Prisoner.

The trial at Frederick, Md., of Harry Craw-ford Black for the homicide of Colonel W. W. McKalg, at Cumberland, in October last, was concluded on the 21st, having occupied ten days. The deceased had seduced the sister of the accused, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, and kept up his criminal association with her even after he had been married, taking her from her home to Beltimore Theorem her even after he had been married, taking her from her home to Baltimore. The fact becoming known to young Black, he sought out the sedscer; they quarrelled and each drew pistols, but McKalg being taken at some disadvantage was killed in the street. Some months previously the father of the seduced had attempted to take the life of McKaig, having shot at and wounded him. The trial lasted ten days, and excited the most intense interest, on account of the high social standing of the families concerned, all of whom reside at Cumberland. Among the counsel engaged was the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, who ap-peared for the defense. The scene while "wait-ing for the verdict" and after its rendition is thus described:-

At five minutes of 3 o'clock the case was given to the jury, and they retired to their room. Large crowds were gathered about the court house, while a number remained within the hall, believing that the jury would be out but a few moments. Within sight of the court house, on all the corners, were gathered groups of men, talking of the trial and its probable result, and ever and anon eager glances were cast towards the window of the room where the window of the room when the the window of the room where the twelve men, in whose hands rested the life of young Black, were deliberating. Soen after they entered their room they sent for their dinner, and it was supposed by that they would have a long de-liberation before they arrived at any definite

At 5 minutes after 4 o'clock the bailiff having the jury in charge came down and notified Chief Justice Maulsby that they had agreed upon a verdict. Judge Maulsby directed them to be brought down, and at eight minutes after 4 o'clock they entered the room. After they were seated the clerk directed the prisoner to stand up. He stood erect, and seemed perfectly composed; the audience who had come in held their breath, as it were; and when the clerk their breath, as it were; and when the clerk asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict the stillness was almost painful—not even the breathing of the vast crowd disturbed the silence—the jury replied that they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman arose, and in a clear, distinct voice said, "Not guilty." One deafening yell of applause went up from the crowd, and they rushed forward and raised the prisoner and carried him from the court-room. Sheriff Lamon, of Alleghany county, in whose custody Black had been since the deed was committed, was the first to embrace Black in the

committed, was the first to embrace Black in the most affectionate manner. An admonition given by the Chief Justice, that no demonstration would be allowed, went for naught. The pent-up admiration and love that were resting in the hearts of the audience for Harry Black, even among those who had never known him save for the few days of the trial, could not be restrained by the forms of judicial tribunals. As soon as he could free himself from the crowd he joined his mother, who was standing within the bar weeping for joy over the release of her son, and with her walked to the hotel, where during the day and evening he was visited by hundreds of friends and acquaintances who came to congratulate him upon his release.

CUBA.

Important News-Revival of the Insurrection. The Havana Diario de la Marina of the 15th

instant says:-"The soil now trod by the rebels is parcelled into six districts, each under a Spanish com-mander-in-chief, viz.:—Santiago de Cuba, Bay-amo, Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, Sancti Spiritus and the villas Trinidad, Santa Clara, Remedios. and Cienfuegos. The insurgents have adopted similar divisions of territory, and are led at Santiago de Cuba by Maximo Gomez; at Bayamo by Modesto Diaz; at Las Tunas by Vicente Garcia; at Puerto Principe by Ignatio Agramonte, and at Sancti Spiritus by Villegas, supported by Salome Hernandez Villamil and other partisans. There seems to be no important leader at the

The Diario recounts the depredations committed by Maximo Gomez and Modeste Diaz, such as burning property, attacking convoys, or some small village.

Vincente Garcia, heading eight hundred in-surgents, is said to have been ejected from trenches at Navarjal and Monte Oscuro, and Ignacio Agramonte to be acting the part of dictator at Camaguey. A movement of troops ordered by General Valmaseda, on arriving at Sancti Spiritus, will, the Diario affirms, establish a military line at Ciego de Avila (thereby parting the island in two portions), said line to be defended by only three thousand men, so that eight or ten thousand troops may be able to guard the two districts, and an equal number march on Camaguey (Puerto Principe). This should be done without delay; and once the rebellion is crushed at Sancti Spiritus, the time would come for the Puerto Principe insurgents, and those of the eastern department would be destroyed afterwards.

Nothing published heretofore has attached so much importance to the rebellion as the above remark from the organ of the Spaniards at Havana. It seems that the island is to be divided into two nearly equal parts, and the west to be strenuously defended, while the east is to be comparatively abandoned to the growing insurgent powers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide Cases.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Paxson and In the case of the drayman Samuel Snodgrass, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Michael McCloskey by driving over him, the evi-dence having been closed on both sides, counsel are

now making their argument to the jury.

The colored man Perry Brummer was arraigned for the murder of the white boy John Biley on the night of March 1, near the opera house in Eleventh street, and entered a plea of not guilty. The Com-monwealth made proof of the absence of an import-ant witness and the efforts made to procure his at-tendance, and upon this the case was continued

A dead-lock—the door of a burial vault. -Robert Wilson, of Paterson, N. J., has been committed on a charge of whipping his mother-

-A certain school teacher is accused of intoxication because he read from the Bible: - "And the cock wept thrice, and Peter went out and crew bitterly.

-Snake stories are now in order. A Providence paper says:— Thirty black snakes were discovered in a quarry at Westerly one day last week and killed. The largest of them measured

nearly four feet in length."

—The Manchester Mirror says that if no false returns are made, and no Tammauy funds are expended in New Hampshire, the Republicans will have six majority in the organization of the House of Representatives. But it admits that the Demecrats are at work, and expresses its belief that they can have funds from Tammany not lavished on members of the New York Legis-

The building, belonging to William B. Astor, is damaged to the extent of \$7000, and is uninsured. Percival's dining saloon, which adjoins No. 53, was slightly damaged by water. The total loss is about \$20,000. About two years ago a fire occurred at this same place, when a steamer in front of the Bowery Tneatre exploded, killing two persons and injuring several others.—N. Y. Post, last evening.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rebellion in France.

Evidences of Reaction.

Napoleonism Again Threatened.

South American Advices.

The Crevasse on the Mississippi.

Railways and Property Destroyed.

Gigantic Frauds in New York

The French Consul Implicated.

Resumption in the Coal Regions.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 24-Evening .- Fort Valerien slightly cannonaded the Maillot gate of Paris to-day.

General Ducrot has resigned.

Paris, April 24 .- It is expected that the Suspension of Hostilities did not take place to-day, but it is believed it will commence to-morrow. The Communist news-

papers of to-day concentrate in Attack Upon President Thiers. A placerd upon the walls invites the "friends

of order" to be in readiness to avenge their brethren murdered in the recent butchery in Place Vendome. LONDON, April 25 .- The Times' special des-

patch from Versailles says that President Thiers had a long interview yesterday with Prince Albert of Saxony and General Fabrice. Fort Charenton is occupied by a detachment of the Versailles army. A Strong Reaction

favorable to the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon is reported to have set in in the provinces. A number of deputies of the Assembly are known to desire to make The Duke d'Aumale

President of the Republic. The Daily News' special despatch from Ver-

sailles says:-M. Thiers Has Resolved to Bombard Paris when the forts east and north of the city are

delivered up by the Prussians. The Insurgents Made a Sortie on Sunday towards Chatillon, and at first captured the barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were

Eventually Repulsed with heavy loss.

General Donat has replaced General Ducrot in command of a portion of the army of the Assembly.

British House of Commons. LONDON, April 25 .- At the close of the debate on the budget in the House of Commons last night, a vote was taken upon Mr. Dixon's motion adverse to the proposed tax on matches, and resulted favorably to the Government.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 25-11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—U. S. 5-20s closed at 96¼@ 96%.
LIVERPOOL, April 25—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 73:d.; Orleans, 73:d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS,] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Serious Charges Against a French Consul. NEW YORK, April 25 .- The New York Sun says that a gigantic fraud has been discovered, and asserts that Victor Place, late French Consul, with one Hector Chauviteau and some prominent personages, made a large amount illegally from the French Government by the exaction of commissions and overcharges on the arms and provisions purchased in this country. One operation in beef alone is said by the Sun to have netted the ring \$300,000. The total contracts amount to over ten millions, on which two per cent. commission was levied. The Sun adds that from 50 to 200 per cent. profit was charged on large amounts of guns purchased of the United States Government, and that a profit of \$250,000 was made on the thirty-five batteries of Napoleon guns alone. M. Place has been relieved by M. Bellaigne M. Bughas, the late Consul at Charleston. A committee of inquiry has been ordered to investigate all the transac-

FROM THE STATE.

Partial Resumption of Work in the Scran-ton District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILKESBERE, April 25 .- Notwithstanding the very unsettled state of affairs in the Scranton region, which is only a few miles north of this place, the men at Elliott & Co.'s, Swoyer's, and Broderick & Co.'s mines continue to work and are producing a large quantity of coal, the men and their employers having a mutual understanding among themselves.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Boening Telegraph.

Other Collieries at Work. WILKESBARRE, April 25 .- Six collieries in this vicinity have gone to work, viz., the Enterprise, Port Bonkiey, Pleasant Valley, Warrior Run, Nottingham, and Cohansey. There will be a meeting of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company's men this evening.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Venezuela Advices.

CARACAS, Venezula, April 8 .- Guzman Blanco has imprisoned some members of the best

The Imprisonment of Pedro Jose Rojas has caused a great sensation among all parties, and it is feared that many of the friends of Blanco intend abandoning him at a given mo-

and in full possession of Ature and the eastern part of the republic. Troops have been sent by the government to attack them. General Pulgar continues his

The Pligareas are in Arms

Disorders in Maracaibo, and is suspected of conspiring against Blanco and in favor of General Domingo Monagas. Admiral Sutherland and General Gulan are

Organizing an Expedition on a large scale at Caracas against Pulgar. The government of Curacoa tried to effect a Loan from Foreign Houses,

but was unsuccessful, the foreigners fearing that the arbitrary and tyrannical manner of governing the city would be the cause of a speedy downfall of the present rulers. Blanco Has Levied Taxes

on all and everything. A decree granting to foreign vessels the privilege of engaging in the coasting trade has been recalled, and causes great commotion in the mercantile community.

FROM THE SOUTH.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. | Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Louisiana Crevasses.

New York, April 25 .- A special despatch from New Orleans, dated at 9 o'clock last evening, says the Bonnet Carre crevasse is still extending and Twelve Miles of the Jackson Railroad

have been washed away. The President and Engineer of the road set out to-night for the scene of disaster. At 10.30 P. M. the engineer in charge of the crevasse at Bonnet Carre sends the following despatch: - "We have of necessity Abandoned all Idea of Closing the Cre-

and are confining our efforts to checking its extension. I am satisfied our exertions in this direction will be successful, and the further spread of this direful calamity averted. I have used our tug to assist some of the

Distressed Planters in removing their bousehold furniture. Two Other Crevasses,

one at Manoir, west of Baton Rouge, and one on on the McDonough estate, below the city, are reported."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Census Returns. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- A week ago final or full returns of the census from the entire country had been received, with the exception of a few counties and townships in Arkansas, Mississippi, Ohio, and Texas, and the re-enumeration of Indianapolis. Advices from the marshals of the several districts which were at that time incomplete justify the expectation of the Superintendent that the remaining reports will be received on or before the 1st of May.

Government Weather Reports WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 25—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The pressure is rising slowly on the Pacific coast, with falling temperature; snow and rain prevailed on Monday in Nebraska and parts of Iowa. The barometer is now rising in the Northwest, with cool northwests with grant winds. westerly winds. Threatening weather, with occa-sional heavy rains, was experienced south and west of Tennessee, where the barometer has failen quite slowly. The barometer has failen quite rapidly during the night north of Lakes Erie and Ontario, with cloudy and threatening weather. Clear wea-ther prevailed very generally on Monday in the Atlantic and Eastern States and in the extreme North-

west.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the clear weather will continue on Lake Superior, cloudy wea-ther, followed by light rains, will probably be expe-rienced in the Southern and Middle States, and on

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Crittenden-Fair Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 .- In the case of Mrs. Fair, charged with murder, her counsel, Mr. Cook, addressed the jury yesterday, occupying the entire session of the court. District Attorney Byrne closes the case for the prosecution to-day.

Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured last evening to a large audience on the immortality of the soul.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Writ of Error in the Ware Case. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. TRENTON, N. J., April 25 .- The Chancellor

will decide about the writ of error for John LATER. Writ of Error in the Ware Case Granted. THENTON, April 25 .- The Chancellor has just

granted a writ of error in the case of John Ware. F. Souders, Newton township constable, has just been sentenced to pay five hundred dollars and be imprisoned six months.

Specie Shipment. NEW YORK, April 25.—The export of specie to-day amounts to \$111,060.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 26.—Stocks excited. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 113%; do. 1864, do., 113%; do. 1865, do. 113%; do. 1865, do. 113%; do. 1865, new, 112%; do. 1867, 112%; do. 1865, 112%; 18-408, 109½; Virginia 68, 713%; Missouri 68, 98%; Canton Co., 83%; Cumberland preferred. 30; N. Y. Central, 100; Eric, 203%; Reading, 109; Adams Express, 81%; Michigan Central, 23; Michigan Sonthern, 107%; Illinois Central, 33%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 26%; Chicago and Rock Island, 110%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 58%.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 26.—Cotton strong, because of demand to fill short contracts; sales at 14%c for mir dling upland, and 13%c. for low middling. Flour dull and weak, except for low grades; Howard street superfine, \$5.756.25; do. extra. \$6.506.7-25; do. family, \$7.256.9; City Mills superfine, \$6.67-25; do. extra, \$7.68-25; do. family, \$5.506.11; Western superfine, \$5.766-25; do. extra, \$6.506.7-25; do. family, \$7.256.850. Wheat firm, except for Western, which has declined; choice and fancy white, \$2.62-05; fair to prime, \$1.506.1-90; prime to choice red, \$1.90.82-95; fair to good, \$1.556.1-75; common, \$1.50.81-45; Ohio and Indiana. \$1.506.1-62; Pennsylvania, \$1.506.1-55. Corn dull; Southern white, 73c.; do. yellow, 75c.; mixed Western, 70.672c. Rye, \$0.695c. Oats, 69c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, \$2.692.3c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

THIRD EDITION

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

An Australian Steamer Lost,

Newmarket Races.

The Pennsylvania Coal Troubles.

A Basis of Adjustment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. | Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reported Loss of an Ocean Steamer. LONDON, April 25 .- It is reported that the steamship Queen of the Thames, from Mel-bourne bound to London, has been lost and a large number of persons drowned. No particu-

The Newmarket Races.

The great race for two thousand guineas stakes to-day at Newmarket was won by Bothwell, Sterling second, and King of the Forest

VERSAILLES, April 25 .- President Thiers' cir-

cular, bearing date of April 24th, says: -The last few days have been employed in engineering work and Concentrating Troops. A new corps has been formed at Cherbourg,

Cambria, and Auxerre, composed of the heroes of Gravelotte. Generals Douay and Chinchant will command them. The Late Engagements at Bagneux were successes for our troops, who

captured a red flag. The great operation will soon commence. A despatch from Dieppe says that a placard urging the

Supporters of the Commune to hasten to Paris had been displayed there, but was destroyed by the authorities. The inflammatory document had no effect upon the inhabi-

A despatch from Versailles to-day says:-"A Lively Cannonade

is in progress at Bagneux. "President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon visited the trenches at Chatillon.

The Ocean Steamship Race—Arrival of the City of Paris.

London, April 25—11 A.M.—The Inman steamship City of Paris, from New York April 15, arrived at Queenstown at 6:30 this morning. The White Star steamship Oceanic, which left New York the same day and passed Sandy Hook thirty minutes ahead of the City of Paris, is not not yet reported at Queenstown. The ocean race, therefore, if there was such a thing, has been won by the City of Paris.

Ship News. LONDON, April 25 .- The steamship Leipsig, from Baltimore, touched at Southampton yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, April 25-1.30 P. M.—Consols 93% for money and 23% for account. 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 92%; 10-40s, 89%; of 1867, 1867

FROM THE STATE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. | Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Proposed Basis for the Settlement of the Coal Troubles. WILESSBARRE, April 25.—The miners' committee waited on Mr. Parrish yesterday, and the following proposition was submitted in printed circular

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, WILKESBARRE, April 22, 1871.—Messrs.
Neal, Thomas, and Clinton, committeet—If the difficulty at No. 6 be first satisfactorily settled the Wilkesberre Coal and Iron Company will resume work at all their collieries on or before the first of May, under the following conditions:—The men of your district, No. 12, W. B. Association, shall pass the fellowing resolutions:—

May, under the following conditions:—The men of your district, No. 12, W. B. Association, shall pass the fellowing resolutions:—

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the decision of the Hon. William Elwell, umpire, made at Manch Chunk, April 19, as just and final between the men and the company, and hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the same in all particulars.

Resolved, That a standing committee of six persons be chosen, three by the company and three by the men, to whom all questions as to wages and all other differences which may hereafter arise between the company and the men, except such as are already settled by the decision of Judge Elwell, shall be submitted for settlement, a majority of whom shall make a decision, and in case said committee shall be unable to decide by a majority, they shall choose a seventh man as umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both parties; and it is further

Resolved, That hereafter if any difficulty, disagreement, or dissatisfaction shall arise on the part either of the men or the company, work at the collieries shall not on that account be suspended, but the men shall keep steadily at work and leave all differences

shall not on that account be suspended, but the men shall keep steadily at work and leave all differences to be settled by the committee mentioned in the second resolution. CHARLES PARKISH,
President W. Coal and Iron Association.

A meeting will be held this evening by the miners employed by this committee to take action upon this

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISDURG, April 25.—The Senate met at 10 A. M. M. Mr. Dechert presented a petition from the Oystermen's Association praying that action may be taken to protect them from invidious legislation of New Jersey.

Mr. Osterhout, one from citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a local option law.

Mr. Connell, from residents of Ann street, Twanty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, asking for the grading and paving of and street.

ward, Philadelphia, asking for the grading and piving of raid street.

Mr. Turner, one asking that a donation be made by the State to the parents of Licutemant Wenner and Corporal Care, of the Hazleton Zouaves, accidentally killed during the recent coal troubles in Luzerne county.

The Speaker presented an abstract of accounts of the Reading Railroad Company, in pursuance to the twenty-fourth section of their charter.

Reports from committees:—
Senate bill regulating the sale of cysters and clams, as committed.

senate bill regulating the sale of cysters and clams, as committed.
House bill incorporating the Keystone Wooden Pavement Company amended so as to style it the "Beidiro Keystone" and so as to permit the company to file liens for work done.

Sonate bill, introduced last evening by Mr. Petriken, relative to the change of school books and text books, as committed. Committed.

Senate bill to incorporate the Anthracite Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as committed.

Senate bill to diverce William and Mary Ann Arkless, as committed.

Now bills introduced —Mr. Randall, one which he said he introduced by request and without committing himself to its support, providing that all county treasurers shall bereafter he elected for three years' and the term of the present ones shall be for three years from the date of their entering office, the act to apply also to the city of their entering office, the act to apply also to the city of Philadelph's and to the Receiver of Taxes of that city.

Mr. Turner, one granting a pension of cizht dellars a month to the parents of Licettenant Werner and Corporal Ours, accidentally kilded in Luzeroz county.

Mr. W. ite offered a resolution providing for the final adjourn meat on May 10, but Senate refused by a vote of 14 to 18 to read it a second time.

The bill divorcing William U. and Mary H. Wilkinson was passed by a vote of 17 to 11.

Bena e bill dividing the Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, into two assessors' districts. Passed.

House.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution recalling from the Senate

Sona e bill dividing the Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, into two assessors' districts. Passed.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution recalling from the Senate House bill passed last week vacating a lane through John Adams' property, Iwauty-first ward, Philadelphia, for reconsideration. Agreed to

A supplement was considered relative to the qualifications and powers of road jurors of Philadelphia, approved May Iu, 1570. This bill provides that hereafter jurors in road cases appointed by court in quarter sessions must be citizens of good report, owners of real estate, and residents of the ward or wards adjoining that in which the street is to be opened. They must not be officers of any of the courts in Philadelphia, and ne person should be appointed on a second jury till the first shall have made their award. When a jury finds buildings extending out upon the sidewalk a distance not exceeding two-thirds the width, such buildings may be left until the wants of business and travel may require their removal, and no damage shall be allowed the owner therefor.

This latter provision was amended by Mr. Miller by adding the following:—"Until a future jury shall determine the necessity for their removal, and the amount to be paid therefor." The bill further provides that it shall not be lawful to crect any building upon any of the streets laid out on the plans of the city after said plans have been confirmed; and when said streets are ordered to be opened, buildings erected upon them since the confirmation shall be removed at the expense of the comments of any kind while in motion, throwing stones or other missiles, or playing ball in the streets of Philadelphia, was passed after an amendment by Mr. Smith so that it shall not apply to newsboys plying their vocation.

Bill exempting the real estate of the Moyamensing Soup Society from taxation was passed after amendment by Mr. Marshall so as to include the real estate of the Central Soup Society on Charry street.

Bill regulating the weight of anthracite coal delivered by re

weight or if the carts do not bear the inspector's stamp. The inspectors are to be paid by a tax levied on the coal dealers.

Mr. Thompson moved an amendment by authorizing the people to elect inspectors. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hagar moved to give all police officers the same powers as the inspectors.

This was opposed by Mr. Elliott, who said this bill had been unanimously agreed upon at a meeting of dealers.

Mr. Hagar replied that that bill did not go far enough.

Mr. Kliiott said that those dealers who refused to go into that meeting were here fighting the bill.

Mr. Thompson opposed the bill because the tax-payers would have to pay additional salaries.

Mr. Josephs defended the measure as one which had been needed for a long time.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, hoped the bill would be defeated, believing in the general honesty of the dealers. The bill would involve the alteration of nearly every cart in the city. The inspectors might become corrupt themselves, when the cheating would be general. Besides, a dozen inspectors could not carry out the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Kliis favored the bill, anything that could make the middle men in the coal business honest and stop their cheating the laboring man, whether he be the producer or consumer of coal.

Mr. Miller opposed inspection on principle, and believed this bill would not be effective.

Mr. Quigley also spoke against the bill; carts would have to be taken some ten miles to be tested and the coal weighed, the inspectors getting the fine of \$25 in each instance. Cwners of carts were generally poor men.

Mr. Elliott contended that the bill was no obstruction to business. In pectors could not take a cart-load of coal after it had passed a distance of 400 yards from the place of loading.

Mr. Marshall denied there was this finitation, and proposed to make it certain by amendment. He was satisfied that consumers of coal in Philadelphia were cheated to a great extent, and he therefore sustained the bill.

Mr. Hagar's amendment was lost.

Mr. Elliott copposed

bounds the seller such this amendment on the principle Mr. Elliott opposed this amendment on the principle Mr. Elliott opposed this amendment on the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. This amendment was in the interest of the opponents of the bill.

Mr. Smith's amendment was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 52.

Mr. Klifotr moved to an end by making a legal ton 2000 pounds, so that there shall be no alteration of carts.

Mr. Marshall opposed this amendment, believing that the majority of carts hold 2240 pounds, and it is an economy in carrying and to the consumer to keep the standard at 2240.

Mr. Klifott then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Marshall introduced an amendment, which passed, confining the weighing within 400 yards of the place of arrest.

Arcest.

He also offered an amendment striking out a provision which allowed forty pounds for variations in weight. Lost. The bill then passed as amended. New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York April 25.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15½c.; do. Orleans, 15½c. Flour declining; State, \$6@6.50; Western, \$6@7.25; Ohio, \$6.35@7; Southern, \$7@9. Wheat quiet and heavy; No. 1 nominally, \$1.50@1.53; winter red and amber, \$1.55@1.58; new No. 2, to arrive all of May, \$1.48. Corn scarce and advanced 1@2c.; mixed Western, 74@76c. Oats advanced 2@3c.; sales at 65@69c. Beef quiet. New Mess Pork, \$17.75. Lard, 10¼@11¾c. Whisky, 91½c.

DUC D'AUMALE.

Movement to Elevate Him to the Throne -Secret Gatherings of His Adherents at

Paris, April 8.—One month ago to-day the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale arrived in Tours, cavetully habited in the disguise of Russian noble-men, and were the guests of one of the best known of the Touraine nobility. There was soen a very noticeable activity among the gentry and rich own-ers, and soirees were given and private entertain-ments and rich, fine dinners were ordered at the "swell" restaurateurs of the town. People remarked that the chateaux on the lofty People remarked that the chateaux on the lofty bank of the Loire were becoming gay again, and these self-styled aoblemen from Russia were being feted with golden hospitality. They remained in Tours but a few days, and on the Saturday follow-

ing their departure there was an important meeting of the Touraine mobility, and all, in fact, in the vicinity favoring the pretensions of the DUC D'AUMALE TO THE THRONE. The gathering took place in the Hotel de l'Univers, The gathering took place in the Hotel de l'Univers, and attracted no attention because of the irregular manner in which the gentlemen dropped in. There is a fine stable attached to the house, and the fact that many horses were there on that particular day was not at all strange. The first meeting was, therefore, organized in the large parlor fronting the Boulevard, and which is situated on the second floor. The most intimate friends of the Duc d'Aumale then brought forward the proposition that he should be given the crown with all practicable speed, and the twenty-two present assented; but it was thought best to adjourn the gathering until about this nucleus should cluster all the noblity on the Loire. A committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned until the following Saturday, when forty-four were present. There

ing Saturday, when forty-four were present. There was now an animated discussion touching also the claims of the Count ce Chambord and the Count de of the Duc d'Aumale. The conspirators again adjourned for more numbers and to await the events to transpire in Paris. The third meeting was held on the third Saturday and sixty-five attended But before this convecation cautious efforts were made for adherents and preselytes. All the shop windows of Tours and the small towns of Touraine were filled with the photographs of the Duc d'Aumale in the same way as if he were a young prima doma about to make her debut. An actual sentiment was therefore created,

though the meeting of the monarchists were kept a profound secret.

Last Saturday the session was highly important, Last Saturday the session was highly important, and touched all the details of an armed possession of the throne. The royalists claimed that France by an overwhelming majority was in favor of a king, and that this majority, and its dearest, most vital interests could not be destroyed by mad socialists, who would keep the republic in constant internal turned.

Archbishop Dupanioup having left the Assembly at Versalies upon a plea of sickness to reside at his chateau in Orieans, artfaliy contrived to be present at the third session in Tours. The discussion was long and animated. Finally a committee was charged to see the Count de Chambord and get him to retire all his interests in favor of the Duc d'Aumain. The committee appointed to see General to retire all his interests in favor of the Due d'Aumale. The committee appointed to see General Charette at Versailles reported that he was all ready to adhere to the Duc with his army when released from his loyally to the Count de Chambord by the Count's fermal abandonment of the throne. Negotiations are now going on between the friends of the Duc and the Count kimself. There is to be another meeting to day, and it is thought that the movement already so formidable will succeed in forcing a king on the heels of the collapse of the Commune of Paris.

These facts I have related were reported to me

These facts I have related were reported to me first and to General Cluseret afterwards, and the General yesterday ordered that active measures should be taken to nullify the scheme.—N. Y. Herald,